Bangalore and Kolar districts may be given two members and the rest one.

Mr. Anantiah.—The existing arrangements require no change.

Mr. H. V. Rangasami.—The existing rules are defective. Some electors have greater privileges than the others, *e.g.*, the Members of the Mysore City Municipal Council and of the District Boards have a vote each and all the votes of Hassan district are together less than the votes of these two electorates in the Mysore district. Each district should therefore have one member.

Reply of Government.—Will be considered.

SUBJECT NO. 2.

Grant of certain powers to the Legislative Council.

Messrs. (1) and (2) B. Narasinga Rao and V. Rangaswami Iyengar, Seringapatam Taluk and (1) K. Shankaranarayana Rao and S. R. Balakrishna Rao, Shimoga Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—The Legislative Council may, as in British India, be conceded the privilege of (1) moving resolutions on matters of public interest and (2) dividing the Council in the discussion of the State budget.

Mr. B. Narasinga Rao.—Without these powers the object of interpellation and of the discussion of the budget will not be attained.

Messrs. C. Srinivasa Rao and *H. V. Rangaswami.*—The Representative Assembly being the larger body should get this power first and then, if necessary, the Legislative Council.

Mr. Venkatasamiah.—In the Legislative Council there is a large number of officials and it will be difficult to get a resolution passed, but in the Representative Assembly it is different. Therefore, the power should be granted to the Representative Assembly.

Mr. K. Shankaranarayana Rao.—The Representative Assembly has been exercising all the powers now in some way or other. The two bodies are working for the good of the public and there is no necessity for one being jealous of the powers of the other. The Legislative Council meets often. Moreover, without this power, the privilege of asking questions in the Legislative Council is useless. In British India this power is exercised by every Legislative Council.

Messrs. C. Srinivasa Rao and V. Raghavachar.—There is no Representative Assembly in British India. To have the same powers exercised by two different bodies might lead to conflict of views. What is required is that the Representative Assembly should grow into a body like the Parliament, and the Legislative Council a select Committee thereof.

Mr. Krishna Sastri.—As the Representative Assembly will sit twice a year hereafter it is a point for consi-

deration whether it is necessary to invest the Legislative Council with such powers. The consideration of the subject may be deferred for some time.

Mr. A. Ramanna.—Whatever is worth having must be had in its entirety and as the power of interpellating is incomplete without the privilege of moving resolutions this power may also be given to the Legislative Council.

Reply of Government.—Will be considered in due course.

SUBJECT No. 3.

Extension of the term of office of the Legislative Council members.

Mr. H. Krishnasastri, Krishnarajpete Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—Under the present system the Representative Assembly members are elected once in three years and the Legislative Council members once in two years. It may sometimes happen that the elected Legislative Council member will continue as such even though he ceases to be a member of the Representative Assembly. To avoid this, the term of office of a Legislative Council member may also be made three years. Here, the term of office of all other bodies is three years. Even in British India the term of office of a member of the Legislative Council is now three years.

Reply of Government.—Will be considered. The prayer seems reasonable.

SUBJECT No. 4.

Repeal of the Press Law.

Messrs. P. Venkappayya, Abdul Azeez Saheb and Lakshmayya, Shimoga Municipality and Shama Rao, Shimoga Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—Press Law is not rigidly enforced even in British India. Liberty of the Press is very necessary for the advancement of the country. In Mysore, which is a model State, the people are intensely loyal to their Ruler and to the British Sovereign. The retention of the Press Law of 1908 is unnecessary and it may be repealed.

Mr. Venkappayya.—Our law is more severe than the British Indian Act.

Mr. Venkappayya.—The people are afraid of expressing their opinions freely in the Press. The Press law deters them from ventilating their grievances.

Mr. Karnik Krishnamurthi Rao.—Without the Press the Government will not know the opinion of the public in any matter but the fear that the provisions of the Press Law might be applied acts as a deterrent to the free expression of public opinion. The repeal of the Press Law will encourage the public to represent their views to Government.

Reply of Government.—Time is not yet ripe for reopening this question No honest editor need entertain any fear.